

NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. News but back this current in New York taken.

Volume XXVIII. No. 139

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LEAF.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—STRANGER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—MARRIED LIFE.—SOMERSET'S COAT.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSE DIVER.

THEATRE—UR AMANT DE THOR—LES FORTUNES DE PIERROT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DICK TURPIN IN FRANCE.—SCOTCH BRIDGEMAN HUNTER'S BRIDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HIS MASTER'S VOICE.—JACQUES LUTHER—NORAH ORLEANS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—FAVORITE—SKELETONS. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AND DRAMA.—DOWN IN 10 TO 15 MIN.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, Hall 316 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AND DRAMA.—DOWN IN 10 TO 15 MIN.

THE NEW IDEA, 40 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, AND DRAMA.—DOWN IN 10 TO 15 MIN.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANTASIES, DANCES, AND DRAMA.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AND DRAMA.

CONTINENTAL HALL, Fifth St.—CONCERT BY SIG. FARFALLI.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from General Grant's army reports that the Capitol at Jackson has been burned, but whether by the troops of General Grant, or by the rebels in retreating, or by accident, is not stated. The official reports of General Grant's action at Jackson and the capture of that city, forwarded by General Harbitt from Memphis, merely mentions that "the Capitol was burned," but does not state by whom. General Harbitt states that from five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okoloma, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad.

He also says that a citizen just up from Jackson reports that the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is a post village twenty miles north-west of Jackson.

We give a map to-day of the city of Jackson and its surroundings—showing the Pearl river and the railroad and turnpikes leading to the city—accompanied by sketches of the localities.

The recent raid of Colonel Grierson through Mississippi has provoked a most excited proclamation from the rebel Governor Pettus, to his brother Mississippians, which we give in another column.

The rebels are making a demonstration in Kentucky. Despatches from Cincinnati dated on Monday say that the rebel force in Wayne and Clinton counties is increasing. They are said to have seventeen thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery. Four rebel regiments of infantry have passed through Jamestown, and twenty-four more regiments are reported at Morrisstown, East Tennessee. General Buckner is said to be at Clinton. There are rebel pickets on the Cumberland river at every available point. A letter from Richmond, Ky., says that the rebels have crossed the Cumberland, which is rapidly falling. These movements are regarded as indications of an attempt to outflank General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro. Our latest news from the latter point represent the situation as unchanged. The positions and movements of the different rebel corps in that vicinity will be found in our despatch from Murfreesboro, dated on Monday. It is said that three brigades had reinforced Gen. Bragg, but the probability is that those troops had gone to assist General Pemberton at Vicksburg, and that they comprised those of Generals Churchill, Gist and Walker.

Our Suffolk correspondence to-day gives an interesting account of the late skirmish at Carville and the tearing up of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the removal of the rails to Suffolk. Our correspondent was wounded in the fight.

The extracts which we give to-day from the Southern journals relative to the prices of provisions in the markets and the prospects of the coming crops are most curious and interesting. While the prices of the necessities of life are still quoted at enormous rates, the Southern papers are congratulating the people upon an immense fall in the markets, and the splendid promise of an approaching harvest, which will still further reduce the price of grain, flour, and vegetables. These flattering reports of the condition of the crops come from Virginia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. It will be seen that the tone of the Southern press upon this question is most hopeful and boastful. It is significant, however, that intelligence has been received at Washington of the sailing of a steamer from Liverpool on the 25th ult. laden with bread and bacon for the rebel army, a fact which does not look as if there was a superabundance of these essential materials in the South.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The papers containing the charges against the Police Commissioners have not yet been placed in the hands of Mr. S. B. Garvin, the Assistant District Attorney. Further proceedings in the case will consequently be postponed for a few days.

A prize fight for \$250 a side, between Com. Orem, the champion of Colorado Territory, and Owen Geoghegan, of this city, took place yesterday morning, near Cheese creek, Middlesex county, N. J. Nineteen spirited rounds were fought, when Orem knocked his opponent down, and struck him, it was alleged, as he was falling. A pistol pointed at the head of the referee induced that functionary to decide that the blow was a

foul one, whereupon Geoghegan was declared the winner.

A convention of butchers from different sections of the country will be held to-day in this city. The call announces the object of the convention to be for the purpose of "adopting a uniform system in purchasing live stock, and to establish organizations for all the cities, to eradicate forever the great and growing imposition the butchers now suffer under—namely, the speculation in live stock—and to take such measures as will bring the business of selling and buying of fat stock where it legitimately belongs—between the butcher, who prepares it for the consumer, and the grazer and feeder, who prepares it for the butcher—and to discard the army of speculators or middle men who now infest every city in the Union, and who have injured the business to such an extent that it will but scarcely afford a bare subsistence to those engaged in it."

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday a communication from the Comptroller recommended the appropriation of \$12,383 for unsettled claims, and a resolution making the appropriation was accordingly adopted. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the action of the Board appointing a committee of conference with the Supervisors of Westchester to determine the boundary line between the two counties, and to determine the proportion of the cost of Harlem bridge to be borne by each county. A second veto from the Mayor opposed the paying of certain bills for furnishing the new Court House, because the bills were not properly certified. Both papers took the usual course. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane was held at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Nineteen members were present, and the proceedings consisted of the reading of reports relative to the speciality of insanity. They will remain in session three days, and before adjourning, will visit the different medical institutions of this city.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of the Orphan Asylum of the city of New York was celebrated yesterday at the institution, in Bloomingdale, where a select audience of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom are the patrons of the pious inmates, assembled to witness the exercises. This is one of our best and noblest institutions, and it extends its protection at present to over two hundred interesting children of both sexes, who grow up into a moral and intellectual status under the guardianship of Mr. and Mrs. Pell, who have charge of the establishment. The exercises yesterday were varied and interesting. Rev. Mr. Duryee delivered an address to the children and read the annual report, which showed that the business matters of the institution had been managed in an economical manner. The expenditures from April, 1862, to April, 1863, amounted to \$17,945 22, and the receipts during the same period were sufficient to meet all demands.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and organized with the same officers as last year. They received one application for a \$30 license.

The schooner St. George was condemned by default yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, for running the blockade. A case of quinine, captured on board the steamer Marion, for New Orleans, was also condemned by default.

Judge Nelson delivered an important opinion yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to the sale of prize property, which will be read with interest by the mercantile community here and abroad. Every movement connected with these prize vessels is looked to with anxiety by the governments of America and Great Britain, and when the legal interpretations of the acts of Congress are so lucidly defined by our federal judiciary there will be little fear of a collision of those great Powers from any misconception of the maritime laws.

A mass copperhead State Convention of Indiana is called to meet to-day at Indianapolis. Among those who were invited to deliver addresses was the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; but we learn that he has declined the invitation, and will not be present.

The first rebel Congress went out of existence at Richmond at ten o'clock on the night of the 1st instant. The most important measures passed during the session were a taxation act, for the support of the government, the army and the navy; a currency act, to promote the funding of Confederate notes in Confederate bonds; the Imprestment act, to authorize the seizure of all produce for army use; an act to organize a general staff for the army; the formation of a new flag, and the adoption of a new seal. The bill making it a penal offence to buy, sell or circulate United States bonds and Treasury notes, or "greenbacks," was rejected in the Senate, on the ground that the constitution did not authorize Congress to provide any punishment for the crime which the House bill created. The acts providing for the election of members of Congress by general ticket, to authorize the conscription of resident foreigners, and for the repeal of all naturalization laws, were also rejected. The joint resolutions offering terms of peace to the Northwestern States were defeated in both houses.

There are now three wandering Governors in the rebel States, who have skedaddled from the executive mansions in their respective capitals, and will be forced henceforth to issue their edicts and proclamations from the wayside. Their names are: Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Thomas Overton Moore, of Louisiana, and old Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.

Mr. John Reed Lambson was brought before the Provost Marshal of Baltimore on the 15th inst. for expressing disloyal sentiments. Upon examination he admitted that he was opposed to the government of the United States and in favor of the rebel confederacy. He declined to go South, as he would much rather live in the North; he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and insisted that the constitution protected him in the liberty of speech. He was held to answer specific charges.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order (No. 66) directing the wives and families of all persons in arms against the United States to remain within the rebel lines.

On the 13th instant there were seven thousand two hundred and fifty Union prisoners of war in Richmond. Of these five thousand nine hundred and fifty were taken at the recent engagements in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. We shall expect soon to see another retaliatory message from Jeff. Davis.

The new Canadian Ministry has been formed, and the following named members were sworn in by the Governor General at Quebec on the 16th instant:—

UPPER CANADA.
John Sandfield Macdonald, Attorney General.
Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.
William McNeill, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
William P. Howland, Receiver General.
A. Ferguson Blair, Provincial Secretary.
Lewis Wallbridge, Solicitor General.

LOWER CANADA.
A. A. Dorion, Attorney General.
L. H. Bouthier, Minister of Finance.
Dariusz Thibault, President of the Council.
Eug. Lacombe, de St. Just, Bureau of Agriculture.

The Tycoon of Japan has sent a coat of mail as a gift to the President. Mr. Lincoln has not yet donned the new suit, but when he does the reader can imagine Old Abe dressed up with an umbrella shaped helmet, made of steel and copper, on his head, copper visor over his face, sleeves of copper chain work on his arms, metallic breastplate, and steel network leggings.

There was the commencement of a reaction in the stock market yesterday, as was expected after the recent very great advance. Markets fell 10 per cent. Other stocks 2 1/2. Gold fell to 149 1/2, closing at 149 1/2 at 4 P. M. Exchange was same at 163 1/2. Money was active at 5 1/2 per cent. There were no movements of moment reported in cotton yesterday, though middling were quoted down to 50c.

56c. The demand for the principal kinds of breadstuffs was active at buoyant prices early in the day, but toward the close the market was tame and tending downward. There was more doing in provisions, and less in groceries, whiskey, oil, hops, fish, and fruit; while for hay and tallow the inquiry was good. Metals and naval stores were dull. The freight engagements were lighter, and the tendency of the market in favor of shippers.

The market for live cattle ruled very buoyant, at an advance in prices of half a cent per pound over last week's quotations. The supply was light; but 800 to 1,000 head were detained on the Erie Railroad, and will not reach this city until this (Wednesday) afternoon or to-morrow. Prices ranged from 9c. to 10c.; but scarcely any sold below 11c., while the bulk sold at 11c. a 12c. One drove averaged 12c. The general average was about 11 1/2c. Milch cows were active and \$4.50 per head higher than last week. Sales varied from \$20 a \$40 a \$50. Veals were active at full prices—4 1/2c. to 7c. Hogs sold at \$2 a \$2 1/2. Sheep and lambs are dull and steadily declining. Prices range from \$4 to \$5 1/2 each. Shearers sheep vary from 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. Swine were steady at last week's prices. The total receipts were 3,906 head cattle, 117 cows, 671 v. eals, 4,233 sheep and lambs and 9,000 swine.

The Late Copperhead Meeting in Union Square—Drifting to Civil War.

The proceedings of the democratic mass meeting of Monday evening in Union square were very remarkable and significant. According to its resolutions, the special object of the meeting was the denunciation of "the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship," although some of the speakers on the occasion launched off into all sorts of absurd revolutionary excesses.

None of the recognized leaders of the democracy took an active part in these proceedings. They all had their convenient excuses for keeping in the background. They lacked the moral courage to face the music. They put forward the lesser lights and the more reckless orators of the party by way of an experiment, and these too highly inflated individuals availed themselves of their privileges to the fullest extent. Take, for example, the speech of Mr. J. A. McMaster, who forgets the broader issues of the public safety in his personal inspirations from Fort Lafayette. He said that "there was but one way to bring back the Union, and that was to put a stop to this accursed war;" that "the question here was not about the freedom of the South," but "the liberties of the people of the North. And how were they to maintain their liberties? By fighting. But not by street fighting or disorganized opposition. They should organize by tens and hundreds, by companies and regiments, and they should send to their Governor and ask him for commissions as soon as they had their regiments formed. They should keep their arms, and if they had them not they should get them, and be ready under their gallant Governor to defend the liberties of their State." These are the ravings of a madman; but when such revolutionary utterances are applauded by a crowd of listeners there is mischief in the wind, and some positive existing cause for public discontent.

Whence arises this revolutionary excitement in the very heart of this loyal metropolis? It springs from those late military proceedings against a civilian of Ohio, depriving him of his personal liberty and subjecting him to the penalties of a military court. The public journals of this city, without distinction of party, and almost without an exception, have pronounced against these proceedings as unnecessary, unlawful, unwise and dangerous. The military are still held to be subordinate to the civil authorities in the loyal States, and especially in all such cases as this of Vallandigham. Under the exigencies of a continental war, the people of the loyal States do not expect all the immunities and exemptions of a reign of peace; but they do expect that in every case within their borders where an individual not in the military service is accused of a crime against the general government he will be called to account, not by the military, but by the civil authorities, to which the jurisdiction over the case constitutionally belongs.

In the fifth article of the amendments of the constitution of the United States it is declared that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger." Clearly we may construe this clause of the supreme law of the land as meaning that in the loyal States at least, even in this time of war and public danger, only cases of offence committed within the limits of the military service can be brought under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, and that all offending civilians, such as Vallandigham, are still within the domain of the civil law.

If General Burnside on his own responsibility initiated these late military proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, he has foolishly dashed himself against a stone wall much more difficult to carry than that along the heights of Fredericksburg. If he has acted under instructions from Washington, the administration has committed the grave mistake. In either event it is within the power of President Lincoln to reverse these proceedings and to turn over the party accused to the civil authorities. The Northern elections of last autumn involved a serious warning from the loyal States against these arbitrary arrests—a warning which, it was hoped, had put an end to them. Under this conviction the people of the several States concerned in our late spring elections rose up to sustain the administration and the war against all the peace clamors of the copperheads. In Connecticut, where these agitators were the most numerous and violent, they were most signally defeated. But this Vallandigham affair furnishes the very capital to these democratic radicals which they have most desired, and puts them in a constitutional position from which they cannot be displaced. The public sentiment of New York and of all the loyal States on this point is with them, and the administration must quash these military proceedings against Vallandigham, and recognize the vitality of the civil law in the loyal States, or there will be civil war in the North.

This is the great danger underlying all these apparently incoherent proceedings of the radical democracy at Union square. A great principle is involved. They have discovered their opportunity for indignation against the administration, and they have seized it. Let the President recede from the untenable position of General Burnside, and these radicals will be disarmed; and this is his only course of safety. The city and State of New York have been the strong right arm of the government in the prosecution of this struggle for the Union, in men, money, ships and all the materials of war. The State, as we are informed, has furnished by several

thousands more than her quota of soldiers, while even warlike Massachusetts falls short of her proportion. Nor will New York be found wanting so long as the federal administration recognizes the constitutional rights still belonging to the loyal States; but, on the other hand, the military precedent of Vallandigham's case must be abandoned, or the deeply excited popular elements of New York may be inflamed to the most fearful extremities of resistance. The policy of General Burnside means civil war in the North. The policy of a full recognition of the civil law in all cases and places where it still prevails and is equal to the occasion is the policy of Northern harmony, unity and success.

Mars and Melody—Maretzek and Hooker.

Two brief but eventful and important campaigns have just been concluded. Hooker has finished up his nine days' campaign upon the Rappahannock, and is again in quiet at his old camp. Maretzek ended his nine days' campaign at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, and now rests for a while upon his laurels. Both these great campaigns are now matters of history and of criticism. That they resulted so differently is due, we presume, to the different abilities of the leaders. Maretzek, the operatic Napoleon, vindicated his past fame by giving us a most brilliant season. Hooker, the radical Napoleon, has gained very little credit with his radical friends, and has not lost the confidence of the people simply because he never had it to lose. According to the "Little Villain" of the Times, Hooker crossed the Rappahannock with one hundred and fifty thousand men. Upon the same authority we learn that the rebels had only forty-eight thousand seven hundred troops. The Tribune states that our loss was seventeen thousand, and the rebel loss twenty-five thousand. As the Times and Tribune are the paid organs of the War Department, and have access to official information, we are bound to believe these figures. But what do the figures show? Why, that the rebels, with forty-nine thousand men, held one hundred and fifty thousand Union troops in check, and that, admitting the loss on both sides to be correctly stated, Hooker withdrew his one hundred and thirty-three thousand soldiers across the river rather than fight Lee's twenty-three thousand seven hundred rebels. As Squeers would remark, "Here's generalship!" Maretzek never would have been guilty of such a move as that.

In reviewing the two campaigns, therefore, we find it impossible to institute any comparison between the two commanders. Maretzek and Hooker are as dissimilar as Solomon and Greeley, Washington and Wendell Phillips, William Pitt and Secretary Chase, Admiral Farragut and Rip Van Winkle Welles, an honest man and a contract jobber, or a sunny day and a plutonian night. The two campaigns are only alike in this: that Hooker's lasted nine days and was a failure, and Maretzek's lasted nine days and was a great success. Both Hooker and Maretzek, however, had splendid armies. Hooker's soldiers were veterans, and in physique and discipline were unsurpassed by any troops in the world. The fault was that Hooker did not know how to use this magnificent material. Like a silly child playing with a locomotive, he only succeeded in damaging himself and smashing things generally. Maretzek, on the contrary, was perfectly master of himself, his troops and the situation. His fine artists needed only a competent general to manage them, and Maretzek supplied this want. Consequently the fashionable and musical worlds of New York were taken by storm, as the Heights of Fredericksburg were taken by Sedgwick. In Signor Mazzoleni, a tenor whose singing and acting are equally incomparable, Maretzek found his Major General Sickles. If there had been a panic or stampede in the Eleventh corps of the operatic army, Mazzoleni would have thrown himself into the breach and stemmed the torrent, as General Sickles did at Chancellorsville. But, as no such misfortune occurred, Mazzoleni led on the musical host to victory and triumph, as General Sickles would have led his corps had Fate and Hooker allowed.

In Madame Guerrabella, as her very name expresses, Maretzek had his beautiful goddess of war. Hooker had no such protecting divinity. In fact, none but Guerrabella's self can be her parallel. The ladies whom Hooker had previously feted with champagne and liquors deserted him when the forward movement began, and fortune fled with their smiles. During the past season, on the other hand, Guerrabella has especially distinguished herself. She has never sung so well as in "Ernani" and "Ione." The announcement that the latter opera is to be repeated on Saturday next for Bellini's benefit will therefore be gladly received. Indeed, we see no reason why Maretzek cannot resume his season and give "Ione" for at least two weeks more. The crowd on Monday evening assures the success of the enterprise. The people are not yet ready to emigrate to the watering places, nor are the summer hotels yet ready for their reception. A few old houses have been put in some sort of order at Saratoga, and here and there a hotel advertises itself prepared for visitors; but in most cases the necessary house cleaning is still neglected, and the bedbugs are not cleared out of the couches upon which fair and many forms will recline during the warm nights of July and August. The coming season is to be the most brilliant on record, and we are not unwilling to second the weather and give the landlords a little extra time for preparation. Let them beware how they misuse this indulgence, however; for we shall have a correspondent incognito at every fashionable resort. But in the interval, while these arrangements are being perfected, Maretzek might give us more opera. His notes are never too high nor too low, but always right. Unlike Hooker, he issues no advertising bulletins promising what he does not perform. If the President can invite Hooker to retain command of the Army of the Potomac, after all his recent failures, so may we invite Maretzek to still keep his baton in hand, after all his recent successes. Maretzek starts again on Saturday next, and the President should put our favorite army in motion by the same day. Then our one hundred and thirty-three thousand remaining soldiers will soon crush out the twenty-three thousand seven hundred remaining rebels, according to the estimates of the Times and Tribune; and, while we are enjoying the sweet voices of Guerrabella and Mazzoleni, our army may be marching into Richmond. Thus Mars and Melody, Hooker and Maretzek, will be in unison, and the Star Spangled Banner will wave as gloriously over the rebel capital as it does in our national song.

VALLANDIGHAM AND BURNSIDE.—THE ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED BY ITS OWN ORGANS.—In the case of Vallandigham and Burnside the administration stands between two fires—the fire of the democratic party and of the opposition generally, and the fire of the chief organs of the republican party and a large proportion of the party itself—thus having concentrated upon it the hostility of nearly the whole community. In truth, the proceedings in the case of Vallandigham are wholly indefensible, and cannot be sustained by any party.

In another column we publish two condemnatory articles—one from the Evening Post and the other from the Tribune, the principal organs of the administration in this city. That from the Post is particularly deserving of attention. It shows that Mr. Vallandigham was not within the jurisdiction of any military tribunal, and ought not to have been tried by a court martial. Besides, that freedom of discussion is essential to the very existence of a republic, and that "no governments and no authorities are to be held as above criticism or even denunciation." Well does the Post go on to ask:—"If Vallandigham's peace measure is treasonable, may not Greeley's be equally so? If he (Vallandigham) cannot arraign the conduct of the war, can Mr. Schalk, who has written a book on strategy which is the severest arraignment of it yet printed? If he may not question the justice or propriety of Burnside's orders, may the Evening Post or a thousand other journals venture to hint a doubt of the superhuman military abilities of General Halleck?"

The Tribune holds that "our federal and State constitutions do not recognize perverse opinions or unpatriotic speeches as grounds of infliction," and it "does not see how Mr. Vallandigham is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech." The Tribune says that "Burnside has probably secured the nomination of Vallandigham as Governor of Ohio," and the Post holds that his "penalty will make him a martyr, and rouse his old friends and others to earnest expressions of sympathy." The meeting in Union square is a sample.

The fall elections of last year were a grave lesson to the administration that such acts are condemned by the country. But, like the Bourbons, they are incapable of learning anything or forgetting anything. They then appeared to have abandoned their arbitrary and high handed measures, in obedience to the rebuke of the people; but they returned, like bugs that were washed, to wallowing in the mire. The sooner they repudiate the course of General Burnside, and set Mr. Vallandigham free, the better for themselves and the cause of the republic.

STOCK JOBBERING IN THE ARMY.—We understand that a couple of officials from the War Department have come on here to investigate certain charges of stock jobbing in connection with the control of the telegraph during the recent operations of General Hooker on the Rappahannock. It appears that the transmission of news from the field was suspended for twenty-four hours in order to further some heavy speculations entered into by the parties implicated. There are said to be a prominent officer in our army, some leading Wall street brokers and a couple of ladies, to whom, to avert suspicion, private despatches were addressed. It was confidently expected by the clique that General Hooker would win a great victory, and on this anticipation they speculated for a fall in gold, their contracts amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,500,000. Gen. Hooker, however, made a failure of his campaign, and the consequence was that his Wall street backers lost upwards of one hundred thousand dollars by the operation. In order to hedge and save themselves, they started the report in the Philadelphia Press and the Inquirer that Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock and that Richmond was in possession of our forces. This monstrous canard, however, availed them nothing; and now, in addition to the loss of their money, they will have to pay the penalty of exposure. The President and the Secretary of War are justly indignant that officers of the army should be concerned in such transactions, and that the telegraph lines under government control should be made to subserve them. For these reasons they have ordered an investigation, and the inquiry will be at once proceeded with. We should like to hear from the Chevalier Forney in this matter. He can, no doubt, throw some light upon the facts.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY NORTH AND SOUTH.—We publish to-day a report from the proceedings of the rebel Congress. The committee of thirteen, appointed at the last session of the rebel Senate, has now reported at length on "the outrages committed by the enemy upon the persons and property of our (rebel) citizens, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare and the rights of humanity." The people of the South who make this report, headed by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, with the concurrence, no doubt, of all the other members of the committee, are now complaining of the very things which they were the first to initiate. The evils that have fallen so heavily upon them are only the fruit of a just retaliation for their own acts. These are the natural results and part of the consequences of war. While they complain of the desecration of edifices devoted to education, religion and charity, they forget that they themselves were the first to attempt the destruction of the greatest and grandest edifice the world has ever seen—the free North American republic itself; that they have stolen the government arms, appropriated millions of public property, and destroyed our railroad bridges and canals whenever they had an opportunity of doing so. They were, in fact, the first to begin the burning of our bridges and the destruction of our railroads. The only way they can prevent a continuation of this righteous retaliation upon their own property, and save the country from further devastation, is by laying down their arms, coming back into the Union, and asking an outraged nation for forgiveness.

GALLANTRY AND DEVOTEDNESS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—We have just learned that during a recent reconnaissance from Suffolk Mr. Denyse, one of our correspondents, was severely wounded, and had his horse killed under him. This is the gentleman who was court-martialed and sentenced to hard labor on the Dry Tortugas by General Butterfield, for predicting a movement across the Rappahannock which did not take place, and who, no doubt, would have been still more severely dealt with if he had predicted the recrossing of that river which did take place, much to the humiliation of our brave army. The courage and zeal of Mr. Denyse in our service and that of the sub-

He continually get him into scrapes. It is a pity that in this last affair he did not imitate the prudence of his military judge, General Butterfield, by remaining quietly in Falmouth while such hot work was in progress.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.—THEIR FALLACY ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Professor Lieber, a German, has compiled "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," and these instructions have been adopted by the War Department and proclaimed to the army. We yesterday published a summary of them from Washington.

Portions of them are very good—such, for instance, as those which enjoin protection to non-combatants, especially women, and protection to religion, the arts and sciences, and which direct the punishment of crimes against the non-combatant inhabitants of hostile countries. But the portion which relates to the escape of fugitive slaves from the South into the lines of our armies, and insists that they thereby become forever free, is a complete fallacy. It is stated that such has always been the practice of belligerent nations. That is a point which may be fairly disputed. For instance, at the conclusion of our war with England it did not hold good; for the slaves taken by the belligerents were either returned or their price paid, in pursuance of the treaty of peace.

But, even if this were the universal practice of belligerent nations, it would not apply in the present war. It is assumed by the compiler of the "Instructions" that the Southern States are a foreign enemy, and therefore neither our armies nor our government are bound to respect the right of any Southern citizen to property in slaves, no matter how much he may be devoted to the Union. But the inhabitants of the Southern States are not alien enemies, but citizens of the United States in insurrection, and consequently the alleged law of nations does not apply. It is not an international or foreign war, but an insurrectionary or domestic one. The whole theory of the war assumes that the Southern States are still legally a part of the Union, and consequently under the jurisdiction of the constitution and laws of the Union, notwithstanding their secession and rebellion. The first proclamation of the President calling for men declared that the object was "to enforce the laws of the Union." If this were not the case then there would be no cause for war. But, according to the constitution of the United States, no citizen, South or North, can be deprived of his property, in slaves or anything else, without due process of law; and because Jeff. Davis & Co. have caused an insurrection that is no reason why Southern citizens should be deprived of their rights guaranteed by the constitution.

It seems as if the abolition policy was to inculcate the idea that citizens of the Southern States are aliens, in order to pave the way for peace on the basis of a separation of North and South, which was contemplated by the radicals from the beginning, and was their prime object in bringing about the war.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—It is stated in the Washington correspondence of the Tribune and Times that Secretary Stanton will disregard the section of the Conscription act which provides that a drafted person, on payment of three hundred dollars or any smaller sum, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, will be entitled to exemption. We are told that he will not receive any money whatever to pay for substitutes, and that all persons drafted must either serve or provide substitutes for themselves. The effect of this would be to raise the price of substitutes to an enormous figure, so that only the rich could procure them, and the middle and working classes would have to do the whole fighting. If Mr. Stanton undertakes to disregard a part of the section, he ought, in fair play, to disregard it wholly, and refuse to accept any substitutes, but in every instance compel the drafted persons to serve. That would place all on the same level, except that the poor man would still labor under the disadvantage of being unable to provide for his family in his absence by such pay as a soldier receives, while the wealthy, if drafted, could leave their families comfortable, and go to the field without domestic anxiety. We cannot, however, understand by what right or authority the Secretary of War will venture to set aside a plain provision of a law of Congress, which, at the time it was adopted, was declared by the lawmakers to be for the benefit of the poor. It seems as if the War Department could do nothing right, even by accident.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.—The Tribune says Lee's army at the time Hooker crossed to give him battle only counted 50,000 men. The Times says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 159,300 men. It thus appears that with more than three times Lee's army Hooker was unable to whip him in the first fight, and unable to do it with twice and a half his number of men after he got his reinforcements. According to the statements of the Tribune and Times, Hooker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several battles, amounted to only from 17,000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, numbering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23,000 to 24,000. Lee, it is stated by the same authorities, lost more than Hooker did, or about 30,000 men—exceeding his original force. He could not have been reinforced by more than from 10,000 to 15,000 men. That would leave his whole force after his losses—including the loss of General Jackson, who was a host in himself—from 30,000 to 40,000 men. Before this small force Hooker retreated with an army which, after all his losses, still numbered 136,000 men, or about four to one of the enemy. So much for the generalship and fighting qualities of the new Napoleon.

THE NEW NAPOLEON GIVEN UP BY HIS FRIENDS.—The Post and the Tribune long since abandoned the cause of General Hooker. But the Times, which is always behind the age, stuck to him for a while, in the face of facts and public opinion. Now, however, even that journal gives him up as an immense failure. Thus the new Napoleon did not keep as long as a fresh codfish in warm weather.

WHAT IS "THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE"?—The Tribune says it is "like the great Com Law League of England." It is very far from it—it is simply a contractors' league.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN ILL.—Miss Ann (not Dan) Dickinson delivers another political lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening next.